

The National Whig

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1847.

"I go for the country, the whole country—and it is my ardent and sincere wish to see the individual placed at the head of the nation, who, by a strict observance of the constitution (be he who he may), can make us most prosperous at home, as well as most respected abroad."

Z. TAYLOR.

FOR PRESIDENT, IN 1848,
MAJOR GENERAL
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA,
THE HERO
OF
PALO ALTO, RESACA DE LA PALMA,
MONTREY,
And Buena Vista.

Subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention.

WHIG NOMINATION
FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,
WILLIAM T. GOLDSBOROUGH,
OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

THE FORGED TAYLOR LETTER.

We yesterday denounced the letter published in the Cincinnati Signal of the 26th June over the printed signature of ZACHARY TAYLOR as a base forgery. To-day we repeat that denunciation, under stronger convictions, if possible, than those we entertained in our article of last evening. We again and again, and again denounce it as a vile, base, wicked, miserable forgery.

From the tone and manner of sundry Democratic Administration Journals, remarkable for their unscrupulousness in all political matters, we have been long looking for the development of some stupendous fraud upon the public credulity in relation to General Taylor. It has come, come in a shape that fully proves the desperation to which the popularity of Taylor has driven the Administration leaders.—We now enumerate among the Administration journals, whose tone and manner had, in a measure, prepared our mind for something of this kind—the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, the paper which was a party to the Kane letter fraud, and whose then editor has since been rewarded by Mr. Polk with a judgeship for lending his name to the President in 1844 as his instrument in this base transaction. If President Polk could reach the Presidential Chair by means of a gross fraud, it is surely no stretch of fancy to believe that his friends have been guilty of the present forgery.

But we have said that we denounce this letter in the Signal as a forgery with stronger convictions, if possible, than those under which we wrote yesterday. Proceed we now to examine the subject with a view to convince the reader that we are right in our assumptions at least.

The Signal man says, that he wrote the editorial, which we published yesterday, on the 13th of April, and that he sent it immediately thereafter to General Taylor, "with a few words of reference to his (the Signal man's) position as a journalist." His position as a journalist—God save the mark! Allowing fifteen days as the time in which it took that letter to reach the General's Headquarters, it must have been received, if indeed sent at all—on the 28th of April. It is reasonable enough to admit that it might lay in General Taylor's hands eighteen days before it received an answer, though from the known character of the Old Hero and by a comparison of the dates of the sixty and more letters from him in reply to the resolutions and votes of thanks transmitted to him, he is not a correspondent given to telegraphing his correspondence so much out of time as his letter of the Signal man's was delayed. But admitting, as we have said, that such was the fact, here can be no question as to the time when the editor of the Signal received the reply which is now set forth as coming from Gen. Taylor. It was written, as appears by its date, at Monterey on the 8th of May. Without stopping here to notice, if we remember aright, that Gen. Taylor was not in "Camp near Monterey" on the 18th of May, the letter, if it be genuine, must have reached the Signal man at least by the 23d day of June instant. Now it is presumable, does it bear with probability, that the Signal man would have kept this important letter in his possession for twenty-four days,—until the 16th of June, without making it known to the world that a precious treasure he had? The supposition is preposterous!—the idea is absurd!!

But passing this point, let us hasten to others more important, the consideration of which will not fail to receive the reader's most diligent attention.

The Signal's forged Taylor letter says:—"With these remarks, I trust you will pardon me for thus briefly replying to you, which I do with a high opinion and approval of the sentiments and views embraced in your editorial."

Now what are the sentiments and views embraced in the Signal's editorial, which Gen. Taylor is made to say, he has a high opinion and approval of? Yes,—what are these sentiments, what are these views? Why, nothing more nor less, than the sentiments and views upon which, if elected President of the United States, he would be ready to administer the government. Let us see what they are. We reprint to-day our article of yesterday on the second page of our paper, in order that they who did not read it last evening may see in the Signal's own language what the sentiments and views are, which Gen. Taylor is made to say in this forged letter, he has a high opinion of and cordially approves.

And first: The Signal avers that the demonstration in favor of Gen. Taylor, if the transport of military enthusiasm or the trick of political faction, is worthy of notice. To this sentiment, the forged letter makes Gen. Taylor say, Amen! Is such a sentiment, a bald, foolish sentiment likely to receive the assent of such a man as Taylor—or, indeed, of any man of common sense? Analyze it. All the enthusiasm, the honest, praise-worthy enthusiasm of the public mind at the contemplation of such glorious evidences of military genius as exhibited by Gen. Taylor are wrong, vitally wrong, according to the centric and brainless editor of the Signal. They

are not a lawful sentiment, in his view, in making up the public judgment of a man's powers. And to such silly notions, notions which never had a place in any rightly constituted mind, the great, the noble, the practical Taylor is made to respond in the affirmative. Again, the Signal man, in the plenitude of his thimble full of wisdom, styles the two great parties of the country political factions, and their organized movements 'tricks,' and Gen. Taylor, known to all his friends as being an uncompromising Whig known to us as such, is made to say—"Aye, they are both miserable factions, and if the demonstrations made in my favor, have been made by either of these factions, such demonstrations are 'tricks,' are utterly unworthy of my notice. The mere statement of these propositions and answers in their true light will suffice to dispose of this part of the subject, and to vindicate the Heroic Taylor from the utterance of any such folly.

Secondly, The Signal man says, that, in his opinion, the Taylor movement has a higher character than the enthusiastic feeling in his favor as a military genius, a higher character than the fact that he was a Whig, and had won the affections of the Whig party, as such—that it "grows out of a conviction that General Taylor has displayed an energy and wisdom of conduct, and a modesty of demeanor which are as requisite to the deliberations of a cabinet as the plan of a campaign." Wonderful critic, this Signal Editor! Two and three make five, says he, but that is no proof of General Taylor's popularity, and should not be taken into the calculation as an element to prove it, but three and two make five, and herein is the grand secret of his popularity, his power, his final success! The reader will readily perceive that such is the amount of the Signal's statement, and yet General Taylor is made to answer in approbation of such miserable trash. He is made to say—"Yes, it is my modesty of demeanor which has excited the American people in my favor for the Presidency, my energy, my wisdom of conduct—not their enthusiasm for my military acts, not the fact that I am a Whig of the strictest sect." Great God! Is this General Taylor? We will not dare insult his fame by imagining the possibility, that the letter which bears his name in the Signal is genuine. If it should be, then there has been no General Taylor, such as he who fought the battles from Palo Alto to Buena Vista, such as he who has written the hundreds of letters which have borne his signature. It has all been a phantom, a shadow of a phantom!

Thirdly, The Signal man says, that it was the "popular impulses and the stern honesty of Andrew Jackson, which aroused the sympathy and trust of the nation." What he means by such balderdash, it is hard to say, but we presume, he intended to declare, that it was the stern honesty of General Jackson which aroused the popular impulses in his favor. Be this as it may, Gen. Taylor is made to respond to this sentiment, that is, he is made to say—"Yes, it is my stern honesty which has waked up the popular impulses in my behalf, the sympathy, the trust of the nation." Is there any man who has ever heard of General Taylor, who has ever read his despatches, his genuine letters, or heard them read, who will not at once pronounce such a declaration on the part of Taylor himself, utterly incompatible with his character? None, none. Is Taylor known by the sobriquet of the "modest and stern"—the man to vaunt his own modesty, his own sternness? Away with such a supposition! It is too monstrous to gain credence for one moment.

Fourthly, The Signal editor next draws a picture of General Taylor "content in the enjoyment of domestic life," and "devoted to his home and family, in the bosom of which, the intervals of his life have passed peacefully and happily." To these sentiments impudently thrust into General Taylor's face by an utter stranger to him, by one who has not a single feeling in common with the old Hero, who is not capable of entertaining a feeling in common with him, as we shall show before we are done. Gen. Taylor, in the Signal's Forged Letter is made to reply—I have no aspirations for the Presidency, "as much more tranquil and satisfactory life awaits me, I trust, in the society of my family and particular friends," and in the occupations most congenial to my "wishes." Is this like General Taylor, we again ask? Is he the man to descend to impaling flies? Is such twaddle to be found in any of his writings hitherto published? The forger overleaped probabilities in this part of his reply, for it is against them, that there is any occupation more congenial to the old hero than camp life.

Fifthly, The egotist of the signal next declares, that his impressions of General Taylor are such, that he (the Signal man) would not be astonished, if General Taylor should firmly disregard "every acclamation which connected his name with the Presidency," except the acclamation of the whole country. The forger of the letter printed in the Signal makes Gen. Taylor reply to this absurd proposition, by the more absurd declaration, that, "I can and shall yield to no call that does not come from the spontaneous action and free will of the nation at large"—that, "in no case can I permit myself to be the candidate of any party or yield myself to 'party schemes.'" The slightest reflection will convince the most obtuse observer, that Gen. Taylor was never the author of such a supremely foolish sentiment. What other kind of action but spontaneous action was ever manifested in the election of American Presidents. Was there ever a President elected by a forced action of the people? Is Gen. Taylor the man to use words without meaning? His past correspondence shows that he is not. Again, was ever a President elected by any will, but the free will of the people? Who has already called Gen. Taylor to the Presidency? Is it not the people? Have they not done it spontaneously, of their own free will? Who has forced them to declare for the Old Hero? In making him say, then, that he will yield to no call but such as proceeds from the "spontaneous action and free will" of the people, the forger has outraged common sense and exposed his fraud most effectually. On the other hand, when Gen. Taylor is made to say, that he never will be the "candidate of any party,"—he asserts an impossibility. If elected by every vote in the republic, surely the voters who shall elect him, will be his party and he will be the candidate

of that party. Had the forger made him say, that he would not be the candidate of the Whig, or Democratic or any given party, there would have been, at least, some meaning in the declaration, but to make him say, that he would not be the candidate of any party, is to make him utter nonsense. Gen. Taylor has hitherto shown himself incapable of writing nonsense, and we shall never believe, that it has been reserved for him, at this late day of his brilliant and glorious life, to play the fool before the world in a correspondence with a miserable abolition lecturer of no influence in the community wherein he dwells, and utterly unknown to the old soldier. The thing is too absurd for the most credulous to swallow.

Sixthly, We now come to the most extraordinary part of this fraud upon the reputation and principles of the Hero of the Mexican battle-fields. It is the daring attempt of the forger to chalk out for the Old Soldier the principles of his Administration of public affairs, if made President. What are they!

1. Independence of the Whig and Democratic parties.
2. A high Tariff to pay off the war debt.
3. A modified Independent Treasury.
4. No exercise of the Veto Power.
5. No interference with the Legislature.
6. The extension of the ordinance of 1878 over the continent beyond the Rio Grande.
7. An honest administration of Executive affairs.
8. Postponement of all other issues.

And to this outline of an administration of public affairs thrown out by an eccentric little lawyer, two thousand miles distant from Gen. Taylor, the old Hero, is made to say, "Be it so. I have a high opinion of it and approved it in every particular." The forger of the Signal letter must think that he is the only wise man in the U. States, and that all the rest of the people are fools. Let us look at the matter calmly.

The public mind had been strongly warped toward Gen. Taylor for the Presidency even before the battle of Buena Vista, but after that battle, the feeling burst out like a boiling volcano. It has spread far and wide. It has seized upon the voters and leaders of one whole party, and has nearly disavowed another great party. All this time, from the hour in which the country heard of the victory of Buena Vista, up to the 26th of June instant, the country supposed that Gen. Taylor was a Whig—nay, it was known to thousands of the best and most prominent Whigs of the Union, that he was a Whig. The Democrats knew it. The men of the Administration knew it. proclaimed it from the capital, persecuted him for it, heaped ignominy upon his devoted head for it, left him to fight 20,000 of the enemy with 5000 volunteers for it, took away from him the command of the Army in Mexico for it—in fine, the organ of the Administration called upon its supporters to abstain from supporting Gen. Taylor, because he was a Whig, and devoted to Whig principles, and would carry out, so far as he was concerned Whig principles, when in the Presidential chair. But all at once, an insignificant newspaper, not known beyond the purlieus of the drinking shops of Cincinnati, edited by a man of no influence in the city of his residence, publishes to the world a letter, which, it says, was received from Gen. Taylor, in which he avows not only anti-Whig, but anti-Democratic sentiments, and proposes that he shall be a President independent of existing parties! Is the thing reasonable? Is it probable?

From the last week in March, up to the present time, over four hundred public meetings have nominated Gen. Taylor for the Presidency and communicated that fact to him formally and officially, and of these four hundred and more meetings, nearly every one was openly, avowedly, boldly, Whig meetings, that nominated him as a Whig, and in no other character. If Gen. Taylor hold the sentiments which the Signal Letter says he does, could he not have found more appropriate occasions to communicate his sentiments to the chairman of some one of the Whig meetings which had nominated him, than to open a correspondence with a man with whom he has no acquaintance, either politically or personally, and who occupies no place whatever in the public eye! Most assuredly he would, and, if he had any other sentiments than pure Whig sentiment, he would have done so, long ago. Of the hundreds of Whig newspapers through the land which have hoisted his name, subject to the action of the Whig party in convention assembled, has any one presented the advantages of his election to the Presidency upon any other ground than that of his being a Whig and the devotee of Whig principles? No, not one. If General Taylor were not a Whig in heart and soul, would he have permitted the Whig press of the United States to be deceived as to his real opinions, until it suited him to make known his opinions through the questionable medium of a penny sheet that never had any pretensions to intercourse with public men, and never had been the vehicle of communicating their views to the people? Never.

But let us look again at the chart of this would be Independent Administration which the Signal has chalked out for Gen. Taylor, and which the forger of the letter bearing his name makes him assent to. We have said that the editor of the Signal is an Abolition Lecturer. We have said the truth. His very first attempt at speaking, was the uttering of a stilted lecture interlarded with abolition sentiment. He wrote a short time for the Cincinnati Herald, one of the strongest abolition papers in the U. States. He then went into the Cincinnati Enquirer, where he put off a little of his anti-slavery notions for a while. In the Signal, he has put them on again. He is a hot Wilmot-proviso man. For anything he could say or do, he would prefer seeing the Union dissolved, to seeing slavery extended under any circumstances. The Union, in his view, is no blessing, no boon, compared to the prevention of the extension of slavery. The beau ideal of an administration, in the eyes of such a man, is, of course, an abolition administration. Well, Gen. Taylor is a Wilmot-proviso man; is opposed to the extension of slavery; is in favor of extending the ordinance of 1878 over all the continent beyond the Rio Grande! Is it presumable that General Taylor, a southern man with southern feelings, would so declare himself to an abolitionist? Is it a supposable case that General Taylor would leave all his intimate personal friends throughout the country in ignorance

of his views on this vital question of the slave institution, and make haste to go and tell an obscure individual, unknown to him, that he was a Wilmot-proviso man? The thing is utterly impossible.

But again, the forger makes the Old Hero declare that his (General Taylor's) "own personal views upon subjects of public policy were better withheld till the end of the war." In the next breath, he is made to applaud, approve, and adopt the views of public policy proclaimed by the editor of the Signal! This palpable contradiction will not fail to attract the attention of the reader, and to rouse his indignation at this base of forgeries. Not seeing, perhaps, the gulf of contradiction into which he had fallen, the forger next makes the Old Hero say, that he [General Taylor] had answered all who had addressed him upon the subject of the Presidency, in the same manner in which he then answers the editor of the Signal. A more outrageous falsehood was never concocted. We published, yesterday, and republish to-day, an extract of a letter from the Old Hero to Colonel William Taylor, of Louisiana, a near relative of his. Read that letter, again and again. Is there a single sentiment in it like the sentiments in this forged letter? Does it breathe the same breath? No. It is the production of Taylor's grand mind. The Signal letter is the offspring of some miserable, mean, lying fellow, who would steal your purse or stab you in the back, if an opportunity only offered of doing either without detection.

We close for the present with the declaration, that we know General Taylor to be a Whig of the strictest sect, and hence our prompt denunciation of this forgery, by which it is sought to injure the fair fame of the Old Hero. In the mean time, we call upon every Whig paper in the Union to republish this article, and to assist in dragging to the light the perpetrators of this wicked and damnable fraud.

There are now 17,000 Post Offices in the Union.

Dr. A. G. Uphan of Boston, died recently of the Ship fever.

Three suicides and one death from laudanum occurred in New York City in one day recently. What insanity!

The Ship Miracle from Liverpool to Quebec was lost on Magdalen Island on the 26th of May. Sixty persons were drowned.

The Mobile Advertiser, the leading Whig paper in Alabama, names George Evans, of Maine, as Vice President, on the ticket with General Taylor. Excellent suggestion!

We have advices from California to the 3d of May. The New York troops had arrived. All quiet in that quarter. Our ships-of-war had taken a prize worth \$200,000.

The Union of last night says that Mr. Lisbon's recal has not been communicated as yet to our government.

The New York Courier's spy in Washington says that peace with Mexico is certain, that nothing can prevent it—if General Scott should succeed in his negotiations. Exactly!

We thank the editor of the Mobile Advertiser for his kind notice of us. We send him our daily, and wish his in exchange.

Flour in Cincinnati was down to \$5 on the 26th instant, and going still lower.

Mr. Armstrong, of Romney, Virginia, was shot dead Sunday morning. Four persons have been arrested as the murderers, &c.

They have got to baby-stealing in Boston.

The Baltimore screw-dock with a vessel upon it fell down on Monday night.

CRIMINAL COURT, July 1, 1847.—U. S. vs George Usher.—Indicted for murder. Charged with killing John Harry not long since in the western section of the city at a house kept by one Miss Mattingly. The prosecution is still going on with the examination of witnesses. May and Ratcliff for traverser.

Twenty minutes to 4.—On the examination of Dr. Magruder in the above case. The statements he made, warranted Judge Crawford to give notice to Deputy Marshall Woodward to keep the jury in this case together under his charge, and provide a room and refreshments for them.

U. S. vs Wm. H. Wall.—The argument of counsel was closed last evening about six o'clock in this case, and the jury retired this morning, but had not agreed upon a verdict when our reporter left the court room at three o'clock, p. m.

CITY ITEMS.

IMPROVEMENTS.—We perceive that the city "powers that be" have seriously and favorably taken into consideration the wretched and disagreeable condition of Thirteenth street south of Pennsylvania avenue leading to the canal. The curbstone is set from the avenue to the canal on the east side, and workmen are now engaged in laying the pavement and filling up the frog and fish ponds that border on this street. This is an improvement very much needed, not only for the preservation of health, but it will add much to the value of property bordering on the canal in that vicinity. We hope the work will not stop here, but that it will be continued until all those quagmires and bogs which infest that low plat of ground south of the President's house, and extending from Thirteenth street to the mansion of the late Gen. Van Ness will entirely disappear.

DOGS.—We were requested to call the attention of the police to the intolerable nuisance existing on C street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, consisting of about eight or ten dogs, whose nightly howlings disturb the whole neighborhood, and render sleep entirely out of the question. One colored man owns four or five as we were informed, and we are not disposed to doubt the truth of the assertion, for

yesterday afternoon we saw ourselves, on this very street, a large dog with a tin pan tied to his tail, his tongue and legs vying with each other, and about a dozen dogs, large and small, after him at full speed. We saw Police officer Wollard there yesterday, suppose you call again Mr. Wollard.

CANAL.—The old mud-machine is hard at work this morning cleaning out the canal east of Seventh street bridge. That's right Mr. Canal Commissioner, give our enterprising lumber and wood merchants a plenty of water and they will be sure to give us abundance of dry wood and lumber.

DISAPPOINTMENT.—As a country wagon was coming to market this morning, with several bags of corn, when near Tenth street, on Pennsylvania avenue, one of them accidentally fell out of the cart, the driver went on unconscious of his loss. A shrewd looking darkey having spied the bag of corn in the street, went quietly up to it intending when the driver got out of sight to make it his prize,—but some person at the other end of the square saw the bag when it fell, and informed the owner of his loss, who went back for his corn. Sambo was greatly disappointed, when he saw him coming, but stood his ground until the owner came up when rolling up the white of his eye at the man, and a' the same time displaying a set of teeth that a shark might be proud of, decamped in a hurry.

There was quite a scene at the depot last evening just before the cars left for Baltimore. 'Twas of one of the volunteers who has been living in this place for some time. One of the men from Fort McHenry came on for him, he was accompanied down to the depot by a lady and four children, who said that he should not go. He swore he would go to Mexico, anyhow, and—he did go.

The Russian Bath.—Mr. Whitney, at the corner of 4 1/2 street and Missouri avenue, has fitted up, in the most splendid style, a Russian Bath. The luxury of this bath is well known. It consists in the rapid transition from the heat of vapor made from pure water to the cold of ordinary spring water, passing through the medium of blood heat. It is on this wise. You enter an air-tight roomy box some ten feet high, and thrust your head out into the common air through an aperture over which two napkins hang. The door is closed and you draw close around your neck the napkins. The vapor is now let into the box and immediately you feel the most delicious sensations. They must be realized to have any idea of them. In the course of fifteen minutes, a bucket of blood warm or tepid water is showered upon your person increasing the agreeable sensations you felt previously. Immediately thereafter a pail of cold water is showered upon your body and in an instant you feel as though you could leap over any obstacle that might be presented to you for the exercise of your salutary powers. A rubbing with a coarse towel follows and you have gone through what every Russian daily enjoys.—a Russian Bath. Mr. Whitney deserves the prompt encouragement of the public for his enterprise in this thing. See his advertisement. If every man, woman and child in the city would take the Russian bath daily, disease would soon disappear from our midst.

A Luxury Indeed! VAPOR, TEPID, AND COLD SHOWER OR RUSSIAN BATH.

The subscriber, (through the persuasion of many intimate friends) has been induced to fit up the above establishment, (a bath never before known to this community) for the purpose of rendering every necessary convenience and luxury to the citizens of this metropolis.

In offering to the public the advantages of this most delightful bath, he would say to those who are in a state of physical debility, that there is nothing known that is so well calculated to restore the energies of the human system. The most delicate female under its influence improves in strength with most astonishing rapidity.

Connected with this mode of bathing, he has introduced the Salt-water Vapor, and Shower Bath, giving to those who desire it, all the advantages of Sea-bathing, without the trouble and expense of a trip to the Cape.

His rooms are situated on the corner of 4 1/2 street and Missouri avenue. Open at all hours from six in the morning till nine at night.

Thursdays of each week are set apart for the special accommodation of Ladies, when a lady will be in attendance to wait on those who may please to visit this establishment. The public are invited to give this Bath a trial.

Terms: Single tickets 37 1/2 cents, or three tickets for \$1.00.
June 25—2m
W. WHITNEY.

Notice to the Public.

I HAVE this day associated with me in the Agency of the National Whig, Mr. JOHN V. SHIELDS. I avail myself of this opportunity to return my sincere thanks to the public for the favors lavishly bestowed upon my efforts, and assure them that no exertion shall be spared on either of our parts to merit a continuance thereof.

G. L. GILLCHREST.
N. B. We would be much obliged to our patrons if they would give us immediate notice of all failures on the part of our carriers to deliver their paper, particularly on the day of publication, as the carriers have their routes promptly delivered to them, and in ample time for delivery the same day.

GILLCHREST & SHIELDS,
June 28 Agents for National Whig.

JOHN ALLEN, Lock and White Smithing, and Bell Hanging, Penn. Avenue, opposite United States Hotel.

TO CAPITALISTS!

An opportunity is offered of making a safe and highly profitable investment of \$10,000—\$2,500 of which will only be needed in hand and the rest in the course of twelve months. Applications addressed to A. B. and left at this office will be immediately attended to and satisfactory explanations given.
June 26—6d*

McCUBBIN, Barber, Temple of Fashion No. 1, aided by that superior workman, Felix Dean, 8th st., between Pennsylvania avenue and D street.
June 25—

JOHN WILLIGMAN, House Furnishing Ware Rooms, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 13th street, south side.
June 25—

V. KING, Boarding-house, F street, directly opposite the General Post Office.
June 25—

COTTAGE FOR RENT.—A neat Cottage containing two large rooms, three small chambers and kitchen; there is also a stable or woodhouse on the premises. Situated in a healthy location near Mr. Machen on Maryland avenue. Inquire of Dr. VAUGHAN, Copper and Leecher, Ninth street.
June 23d*

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a large supply of pure Potomac Ice, which they will sell at their Ice-house corner of Maryland avenue and Eleventh street, for Twenty-five cents per bushel. BIRD & GUNNELL.
N. B.—Ice delivered in any part of the city at the shortest notice.
June 23—4

INSIDE VENETIAN WINDOW BLINDS.

WILLIAM NOEL,
Dealer and Manufacturer of Inside Venetian Window Blinds, south side Penn. av. between 9th and 10th streets, Washington.

Blinds of all sizes and styles furnished to order. Split Blinds, plain and painted, of all sizes. Brass fixtures and trimmings furnished. Linen and transparent Curtains put up in the best style.

Fire-screens and wide paper for curtains, very cheap. All work done on reasonable terms and with promptness.

N. B. Old Blinds repaired and repainted.
June 23d 1m

FRESH GROCERIES.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving an additional supply of groceries comprising Fresh Tea, Coffee of various kinds, New Orleans, Porto Rico, and St. Croix sugars.

Do do do do
Sugar house sirup and molasses
Fresh speck, ground and unground
Sperm, adamantine, and mould candles
Tomato sauce, catsup, anchovies, &c.
Sardines and Curry powders
Sarsaparilla sirup, fancy soap
Military shaving soap, &c.
Orange county butter
100 sugar cured hams
100 superior shoulders
A large supply of cigars and tobacco
To which he invites attention S. HOLMES,
June 19—43w 7th street.

M. HOFFAR, DENTIST, 4 1/2 street, five doors above Penn. avenue, east side.

Teeth inserted on gold plate a better style than done in the city, and cheap accordingly.
June 14 if

R. FINLEY HUNT, DENTIST, Washington, City, Penn. av. between 9th and 10th st.
June 11

FOR RENT.—The dwelling over the store occupied by Mrs. Hamilton, on Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between Ninth and Tenth streets, containing seven fine sized rooms, and in good order. To a small family the rent will be moderate. Inquire of Mrs. HAMILTON.
June 11—4f

CARD.

MRS. E. REEDER, Milliner, Dress and Corset Maker, Penn. avenue, between 1st and 2d streets.
June 12

COLUMBUS O. WALL, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, corner of 6th and G streets.
June 11

BOARDING.—MRS. J. R. TAYLOR has several vacant Rooms, some of them suitable for Families Gentlemen wishing board without lodgings can be accommodated. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Residence corner Penn. avenue and C street, over Lemuel J. Middleton's Grocery Store.
June 11—1m

DAVIS & GARRETT,
HOUSE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS,
On 4 1/2 STREET, BETWEEN PENN. AVE. AND C ST.

WOULD respectfully beg leave to return their thanks to their friends and the public who so promptly came forward with their donations and enabled them to rebuild their shop which was destroyed by fire a few months since with all its contents. They are now prepared to execute all orders in their line of business with promptness and despatch, pledging themselves that all work confided to their trust shall be performed in a manner that will give entire satisfaction, and their prices kept pace with the times.

N. B.—Thankful for past favors, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the public patronage.
June 11—1m
DAVIS & GARRETT.

BOARDING.

Mrs. PIERCE has the pleasure of informing her friends and the public that her house having been refurnished throughout, is now reopened for the accommodation of boarders by the week, month, or year. Her table will be furnished with the best the market affords; her house is situated on Pennsylvania avenue, a few steps from that delightful retreat the Capitol grounds. No pains will be spared to make her house a pleasant home to those who may favor her with their patronage.
June 9—1m

BON TON HOUSE, BON TON BOWLING SALOON,

Corner of Pennsylvania and New Jersey Avenues, Capitol Hill.

JAMES CASPARIS has the honor of informing his friends and the public generally, that his House and Saloon continue open for the accommodation of visitors who desire to while away a pleasant hour in healthful exercise.

He keeps on hand the best liquors, and is ready to furnish at a moment's notice all the fashionable beverages of the day.

His Reading-room is supplied with all the papers of the city and District.

Gentlemen visiting the Capitol grounds are requested to give him a call.

Just received, a large lot of the best imported SEGARS.
May 31 1m*

JOHN CONNELLY, CABINET, CHAIR, AND SOFA MANUFACTURER AND UNDERTAKER.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and would respectfully inform them that he has on hand a general assortment of Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell very cheap for cash, or approved paper. He is constantly manufacturing all kinds of Furniture of the latest style and most approved pattern; such as—
Mahogany dressing Bureaus
" spring seat Sofas
" rocking and parlor Chairs
" card, centre, and dining Tables
" Wardrobes
" Bedsteads

And, in fact, every thing usually found in a cabinet maker's room.

Undertaking.
He is also prepared to attend funerals at the shortest notice and on the most liberal terms; and he is confident that from his long experience in attending funerals, that he will give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN CONNELLY,
7th street, between H and I.
May 30 1y